

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6911 號六百九十六

日九月二十一年卯已結光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1880.

午時正月十三號

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

January 29, CHARLTON, British steamer, 786  
Johnston, Saigon 19th January, Rice.  
MELCHERS & Co.  
January 29, PARNAS, German bark, 629,  
F. Lutjens, Cadiz 5th October, Coal.  
SEIMSEN & Co.  
January 29, GENTIFER, British str., 1,411,  
Orlunda, Shanghai 25th January, General  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.  
January 29, KUNG-SHOW, British str., 159,  
A. N. Low, Hobart 20th Jan, General  
KOKH ACTHORN.

### CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
January 29, CHIN-FA, Chinese steamer, 105  
Clara Baden, British bark for London.  
Yatong, British steamer, for Swatow.  
Jeddo, British steamer, for Swatow.  
Swato, British steamer, for Saigon.

### DEPARTURES.

January 29, BOEKHAR, British steamer, for  
Singapore, Bombay &c.  
January 29, HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer,  
for Canton.  
January 29, GORDON CASTLE, British str.,  
for New York.  
RECOGNIZED by the International Convention of  
30th April, 1882.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived, From Saigon.—15 Chinese.  
For Kung-chow str., from Hoitow.—40 Chi-  
nese.  
For Geron, str., from Shanghai. Captain  
Hall, Japanese, and 5 Chinese.  
Departed, For Gordon Castle, str., for New York.—Captain and Mrs. Graham and 3 children for Gib-  
raltar, and Mr. J. B. Field for New York.  
Departed, For Swato, str., for Swatow.—200 Chinese.  
For Yatong, str., for Swatow.—50 Chinese.  
For Jeddo, str., for Swato.—200 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer Kung-show reports left  
Holloway on Sunday, the 25th January at 10  
a.m., had fresh, moderate, and fine weather to  
Amoy. Arrived at Amoy at 11 a.m. on the  
27th, and left again at 2 p.m. on the 28th. Ex-  
perienced light motion and cloudy weather.

The British steamer Charlton reports left  
Saigon on the night of the 19th January, and  
had fine weather until the morning of the 23rd, then  
a severe gale accompanied with tremendous  
sea from the N.E., the wind blowing from the  
North to N.N.E., the gale continued without  
abatement until the morning of the 27th, when  
the weather began to break, and the sea to moderate,  
from which time to port fine weather.

### SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS.  
13. M. A. Dixon, British bark, from Kebo.  
13. Dartmouth, British bark, from London.  
13. Kung-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.  
13. Kuan-kiang, British ship, from Hankow.  
13. Albatross, British ship, from Syangtsien.  
14. Albatross, British ship, from Nagasaki.  
15. Gokai Maru, Japan str., from Nagasaki.  
15. Wu-han, British steamer, from Chinkiang.  
15. Kung-wo, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
15. Fu-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.  
15. Juno, British brig, from Nagasaki.  
15. Flodden, British bark, from Sydney.  
15. Albatross, British ship, from Nagasaki.  
15. Shing-kiang, British steamer, from Hankow.  
15. Fatafay, British steamer, from Hankow.  
15. Martha, British ship, from Nagasaki.  
21. El Dorado, British steamer, from Tientsin.  
21. Kung-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
21. Peiko, British steamer, from Hankow.  
January—DEPARTURES.  
13. El Dorado, British steamer, for Tientsin.  
14. Kung-wo, British str., for Hankow.  
14. Andover, American bark, for Yokohama.  
14. Nogoya Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.  
15. Kuan-kiang, Chinese str., for Hankow.  
15. King-wo, British steamer, for Chinkiang.  
15. Mary, British bark, for Nagasaki.  
19. America, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
20. Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.  
21. Yuh-see, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.

### NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS.  
3. Jumna, British brig, from Shanghai.  
3. America, British steamer, from Shanghai.  
4. Marla, British ship, from Shanghai.  
5. Tokio Maru, Japan str., from Shanghai.  
11. Gokai Maru, Japan str., from Shanghai.  
12. Craigland, British str., from Liverpool.  
12. Eddystone, British steamer, from Yokohama.  
15. Eddystone, British steamer, from Shanghai.  
16. Hidemoto Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.  
16. King-wo, British steamer, for Hankow.  
17. Peiko, British steamer, for Hankow.  
17. Batavia, British bark, for Batavia.  
17. Viceroy, American bark, for Nagasaki.  
18. King-wo, Chinese str., for Hankow.  
18. Kuan-kiang, Chinese str., for Hankow.  
18. Wu-wo, British steamer, for Chinkiang.  
18. Mary, British bark, for Nagasaki.  
19. America, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
20. Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.  
21. Yuh-see, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.

### CHESTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £600,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... £50,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £5,000,000 of Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,000,000 of Dollars.

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TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
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mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, rendering the  
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ference. The descriptions of each Port have  
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The Work is embellished with the following  
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REIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;  
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SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA PEAK, and  
Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-  
KONG.

It contains—A DESCRIPTION of and  
DIRECTORY to the Towns of HONGKONG, MACAO, PAK-  
MOI, HOKKOW, WHAMPoa, CANTON, SWATOW,  
AMOY, TAKAO, TAIKWAD, TAMSUI, KEN-  
LUNG, FOOGOW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANG-  
HAI, CHINKiang, KIUKIANG, WUHU, HANKOU,  
ICHANG, CHENG-TU, TIEN-Tsin, NEW-  
CHIANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (Hirogo),  
OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, NAKADATE,  
MAHILNG, LIOU-LI, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA,  
PHILIPPIES, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGA-  
PORE, as well as condensed accounts of China,  
Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of An-

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HONG-KONG DISPENSARY. [3]

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Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to furnish their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

DRAITH.

At East Point, yesterday morning, Captain Robert M. Morris, aged 53 years, Funeral was held this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. [222]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 30TH, 1880.

In the Gazette's notice is given that in con-  
sideration of the Chinese New Year festi-  
vities crackers may be fired in the Districts  
west of the Cross-roads and of Shing-wong-  
street from 4 p.m. on the 9th until 4 p.m.  
on the 11th February; and in the Districts  
east of the Cross-roads and of Shing-wong-  
street, "only between the hours of 4 p.m. of  
the 9th and 9 p.m. of the 11th February."

"But," adds the notification, "whilst allowing  
thus the liberty hitherto, His Ex-  
cellency the Governor desires the Chinese  
public to take special precautions on this  
occasion, as the unusual dryness of the weather  
increases the danger of a conflagration arising  
in case of careless handling of crackers."

Although there has been no unusual dryness  
of the weather during the last few days it is  
quite possible it may now remain dry until  
after the date mentioned, and, in any case,  
it is advisable all possible precautions should  
be taken against fire. We do not recall  
any serious conflagration having originated  
from the firing of crackers, but the practice  
of letting off these things in large numbers  
in closely built neighbourhoods is obviously a  
dangerous one and fully warrants the caution  
given in the Gazette. The practice is not  
only a dangerous one, but a very annoying  
one to Europeans, but at festive seasons  
like that approaching it would be an un-  
generous and impolite to interfere with  
the enjoyment of our native friends. The  
notification allows, as usual, reasonable time  
for the escape of the excessive exuberance of  
the Chinese at New Year time by the firing of  
crackers, but confines the nuisance (as Euro-  
pean regard it) within moderate limits. The

Chinese are themselves no doubt aware of  
the danger of fire arising from the crackers  
and exercise some little precaution in a matter  
which, at other times they seem to treat  
with apathetic indifference. Speaking of the  
danger of fire it may not be out of place to  
direct the attention of the authorities to the  
numerous wooden platforms erected on the  
roofs of Chinese houses which are used as  
dry grounds and for other purposes. We believe the existence of these structures is contrary to Government regulations, but  
they do exist in very large numbers and are  
a source of great danger in case of fire  
breaking out in the neighbourhood. They  
are the flimsiest and lightest construction  
and a few sparks would be almost sufficient to  
ignite them. After the lesson of Christmas,  
1878, no precautions ought to be left neglected  
which can in any way lessen the  
danger of a conflagration. The platforms we  
have alighted to are not a domestic necessity,  
many houses being without them, and therefore  
although they may be a convenience to the  
tenants of the houses on the roofs of  
which they stand their compulsory removal  
would entail no great hardship.

The British brig *Victory*, Captain Whiting,  
left Engkow on the 3rd instant for Hongkong.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, in bankruptcy  
Mr. W. Postan, junr., obtained his order of  
discharge. Mr. C. L. Thivens was adjudicated  
bankrupt on his own petition.

The annual public distribution of the scholars  
at the Government Central School will be held  
this morning, and His Excellency the Governor  
will distribute the prizes at noon.

It is announced in the Gazette that Her Maj-  
esty has approved and confirmed Ordinance No.  
2 of 1879, entitled an Ordinance to amend  
Section 1 of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance  
No. 1 of 1878.

A statement of receipts and expenditure rela-  
tive to the Hongkong District Watchmen's Fund  
for the fourth quarter of 1879 is published in  
the Gazette, according to which the receipts  
amounted to \$17,452 and the disbursements  
to \$12,933.

"Our Boys" Comedy Company will give a  
farewell performance to-morrow evening at the  
Theatre Royal, when Mrs. Noville and Miss  
Emily Blair will take a curtain, and "A Phenom-  
enon in a Snuff-frock" and "The Pink Diamonds"  
will be produced.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in  
Acheson's confectioner's shop, Canal-road, Can-  
ton, and in a short time this house and the one  
adjoining were burnt down. For some time  
there appeared to be danger of the flames spreading  
to the Canton Dispensary, and the greater  
part of the stock was transferred to cargo-huts.

The "Printer" at Shanghai appears to be en-  
joying themselves. Some scholars ordered from  
home for the Link Club were used on the 23d  
instant, when there was a good attendance in-  
cluding several ladies. The Town Band was  
present and it is announced that it will play at  
the Rialto every Wednesday and Saturday from  
the 1st to the 28th.

A ball in aid of the Masonic Charity Fund  
was given at the Freemason's Hall, Shanghai,  
on the 23d instant. There were between sixty  
and seventy ladies present and over two hundred  
gentlemen, and the ball appears, from the report  
in the *Shanghai Courier*, to have been a very  
successful one in every respect. The room was  
decorated with new drapery which had been  
got up to excellent dancing pitch.

The complete success which attended the pro-  
duction of "Trial by Jury" and "H.M.S.  
Pinafore" emboldened the Hongkong Choral  
Society to attempt a still greater effort this  
season. The place of the opera was no light task,  
but the comic opera "The Sorcerer" presented  
much greater difficulties. It is considerably  
longer than the two other works above mentioned,  
and being in two acts necessitates a change  
of scenery, together with scenic effects that  
entail great outlay of cost and trouble. Moreover  
the dramatic scenes include a larger number  
of principal characters, which, of course,  
increases the difficulty of representation. But all  
obstacles were, by dint of much patience, per-  
severance, and hard work, including months  
of strict practice by the members, at length entirely  
overcome, and the society was enabled last  
night to afford a great treat to the community  
and achieve a most decided success for them-  
selves.

"The Sorcerer" is by the same author as  
"Trial by Jury" and "H.M.S. Pinafore," a fact  
that would be at once apparent to any one ac-  
quainted with the latter. The scenes and the  
seventy ladies present and over two hundred  
gentlemen, and the ball appears, from the report  
in the *Shanghai Courier*, to have been a very  
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The plot of this opera can be said to possess  
one, turns entirely upon one incident, and it is a  
tissue of absurdity throughout, of the most  
most-pronking character. *Alexis*, a young  
man in the Guards, only son and heir of Sir  
Marmaduke Poiplidge, *Bard*, is betrothed to  
*Aline*, only daughter and hope of the house of  
Sangraze. The marriage contract is signed  
and the music most admirably conduced to the  
wedding. The village of Ploverleigh, in  
which Sir Marmaduke's mansion is situated, is  
all *en fete*, and feasting and merrymaking now  
takes the order of the day. *Alexis* and *Aline* are  
devoted to each other, and the latter, overflowing  
with sympathy for mankind in general, condones  
the *Alices*'s belief that men and women  
should be equal in matrimony without distinction  
of rank, adding that he had addressed  
himself to the *Alices* with a view to their  
marriage. The *Alices* are quickly over-  
come by the merciful efforts of *Sir Marmaduke*,  
who possesses a potent love-philtre, and  
her arguments are quickly overruled by the  
*Alexis*, who is a wonderful good fellow.  
The *Alexis* is accordingly called into court, and after some  
deliberation he is condemned to death. The  
*Alexis* is to be executed by the *Alices*, who  
are to stab him through the heart with a  
sharp-pointed spear. The *Alexis* is to be  
stabbed in the heart with a sharp-pointed spear.  
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which Sir Marmaduke's mansion is situated, is  
all *en fete*, and feasting and merrymaking now  
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devoted to each other, and the latter, overflowing  
with sympathy for mankind in general, condones  
the *Alices*'s belief that men and women  
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himself to the *Alices* with a view to their  
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As regards the statement of the functions which the British Government has given it in the war, I need to say that the British navy ought to be a match for the fleets of any two other Powers combined; and with one important qualification this may be taken as correct. It is very far from being correct, however, if that qualification is left out. Supposing that is to say, that England had fifty ships of and another such size and strength, and that these Powers had twenty-five ships of the same size and strength, the English navy would certainly not be a match for the navies of any two other Powers combined. It is impossible to say how much a man has to spend so long as we only know the extent of the demands on it. The equality with any two other navies which the English navy ought to have is not to be denied, but the inequality is manifest. The navy of fifty ships which is to be a match for the navies of twenty-five ships each is a navy which can spare fifty ships for that particular purpose, not a navy which has fifty ships for that, and a great many other purposes too. Let us imagine that England is at war with two maritime Powers, and that these two Powers determine to employ their naval resources in a way which will be useful or in securing the landing of an invading force or in destroying her naval strength in a pitched battle. They do not, which all these attempts to make, and they count the cost of the resistance which the English fleet will be able to offer. Will this resistance be that of a fleet equal in strength to those of the attacking Powers combined? Not at all. The Admiralty, I repeat, are not responsible for the fortune of war, upon the success of this particular scheme, and they have concentrated their whole strength upon its execution. England, on the other hand, will always have

had to scatter her fleet half over the world. She has territory everywhere, and that territory may need to be protected. She has supplies coming in from all quarters, and those supplies must be brought to her ports. She has colonies, and those colonies, like the British Isles, and it will go hard with her if that commerce be suspended even for six months. When the war first breaks out the Government will not know whether the plans of the enemy will embrace the whole field of English energy or are to be limited to one. Consequently they must make preparation to some extent in all of them. It is now assumed that an Great Britain will be compelled to defend all her colonies. It is, at all events, safer to hold that, if colonies were to be held for the taking, more than one of these Powers would willingly set up a colonial empire. With England engaged in a European war, and her whole naval strength concentrated upon home defence, there would be several colonies to be had for the taking. No doubt the colonists would be ready to defend their own homes, and to repel any invasion of their territories. The hours of trial for the previous 24 hours (now) are regarded from 1 to 84, and the quantity of water fallen (now) is about 100 million cubic feet.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [by 630]

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the amount of \$20,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15]

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. [16]

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$20,000.

DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17]

TRANSLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [18]

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

CAPITAL, TALES 600,000; EQUAL TO \$333,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$34,132.31.

DIRECTORS.

LIE SING of the Lai Hing Firm,  
Woo Yee Poo, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

FONG SOON FUNG, of the San Lee Hong.

WONG PAK QEEONG, of the Fat King Firm.

LOO YEE MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MAINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES at New York, California, Manila, Singapore, Canton, Peking, and all the Trade Ports of China and Japan.

Hongkong, 8th and 9th November, 1879. [19]

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1879. [20]

THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$20,000 on first-class Risks.

DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,  
Agents San Francisco.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [22]

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MAYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1878. [23]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at Current Rates.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [24]

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIRMSSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [25]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Tls. 10 per share.

CHINAM COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Tls. 10 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Chinese Imperial Refining Company, Limited—\$300 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [26]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates payable either here,

in London, or at the principal Ports of India,

China, and Australia.

FIRE CLASSE RISKS.

Policies for short or long periods at current rates.

A DISCOUNT OF 20% ALLOWED.

LIVE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$25,000, at reduced rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [27]

THE DAILY PRESS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at Current Rates.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [28]

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MEERS' FALCONER'S U.S. REGISTER.)

JANUARY 1870.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. .... 30.050

BAROMETER—1 P.M. .... 30.050

BAROMETER—2 P.M. .... 30.050

BAROMETER—3 P.M. .... 30.050

BAROMETER—4 P.M. .... 30.050

BAROMETER—5 P.M. .... 30.050

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